THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., No. 142. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1853. PRICE, Drs. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FRAZER SINCLAIR, and Mr. WALTER MILLER NORTON, are admitted Partners in our firm *here*, and at *Canton*.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will from the *1st proximo*, be carried on under the firm of ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

KHAN MAHAMED ALLADEENHBOY.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

LIVERPOOL, *31st July*, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants, in *Liverpool*, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *Bombay* in the East Indies under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., and in China under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE. The business of the *Liverpool*, *Bombay*, and *Shanghae* houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, DANIEL POTTER and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by or to the said respective houses will be paid and received.

ROBERT DIROM.
W. F. HUNTER.
T. F. GRAY.
W. W. DALE.
D. POTTER.
C. RYDER.

LIVERPOOL, *1st November*, 1852.

REFERRING to the above Notice we beg to add, Mr. W. W. DALE commences business, in *Canton*, on his own account, and will act for us and our *Bombay* and *Shanghae* houses at that Port.

DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

CANTON, *20th January*, 1853.

WITH reference to the Notices prefixed, I beg to intimate that the business hitherto carried on here in the name of DIROM, GRAY & Co., will be continued by myself under the style of W. W. DALE & Co.

W. W. DALE.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez, and England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	[illegible]	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
"	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
"	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
"	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that they have just received from London a very superior SODA-WATER MACHINE with all the latest improvements. Tank (lined with silver), New Improved Bottling Machine, &c., &c., the whole of which has been carefully selected for the express purpose. This is the first Machine of the kind ever exported since its inspection at the Great Exhibition. An abundance of Materials has also been provided to enable the subscriber to make not only SODA-WATER & LEMONADE but the followidg Beverages, viz., SELTZER-WATER, POTASS-WATER, MAGNESIA-WATER, and GINGER-BEER. The strictest attention will be given to have none but the purest water in the manufacture of the above Beverages.

The undersigned would also add that they have been at great expense in the importation of the above Soda-Water Machine, Materials, &c., and trust to receive a liberal patronage, and are confident that the SODA-WATER, &c., will be superior to any heretofore manufactured in this Country.

N.B.—As soon as the apparatus is in order for working due notice will be given.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

Ex *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*
JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Cutsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ¼-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Boulli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheese.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES, Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price $150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TAYHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

HOUSES.

TO LET.
From 1st June Next.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. HOBSON. For particulars apply on the Premises.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1853.

TO LET.

THE Western half of the Premises known as the late *Hotel*, comprising 5 rooms with bath room on the second, and 2 rooms, with servants offices attached, on the basement story, the same having undergone complete repair.

Apply to the undersigned

R. A. BRINE.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE,
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to intimate to Commanders of ships at *Shanghae* and *Woosung*, that he has commenced business in the above-line in a suitable and commodious locality facing the river; having had fourteen years constant practice at SAIL-MAKING, he is confident that he can give every satisfaction, both in good workmanship and moderate charges.

Shanghae, March 7th, 1853.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER,
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,
AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchases of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.
WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 4 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use.
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and tooth-ache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., (*and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts*); and by its mild but continuous and perceptible influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. The price of a chain complete, with directions, is from 4s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts, beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDECINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.) Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, *Head Depôts*, 103, Leadenhall Street, and 71, Regent Street, London. (At Paris, 45, Rue Richer, and 12, Boulevart des Italiens) and by all his Agents in Town and Country.

Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN,
Agent in Shanghae.

Messrs. ANDREW DICKSON & Co.,
Agents in Hongkong.

January 20th, 1853.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1853.

Errata.—In our last issue,—*Export Cargoes* read *Import Cargoes.*

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jan. 24.	Manila,	Feb. 26.
Bombay,	Feb. 16.	Sydney,	Dec. 18.
Colombo,	Feb. 20.	New Zealand,	Dec. 12.
Madras,	Feb. 18.	Amoy,	Mar. 15.
Calcutta,	Feb. 27.	Hongkong,	Mar. 24.
Galle,	Feb. 24.	Ningpo,	Mar. 27.
Penang,	Mar. 2.	New York,	Jan. 9.
Singapore,	Mar. 8.	Boston,	Jan. 9.
Batavia,	Feb. 29.	San Francisco,	Jan. 25.

We give in to-day's paper, Minutes of three important Public Meetings held at H. M.'s Consulate, on the 8th, 9th, and 12th instant, for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a Volunteer Corps, and raising some field-works for the defence of the British Settlement at this Port, against any sudden surprise by the Insurgents or their camp-followers,—and other important considerations.

In the absence of all definite information the feeling of the community has, we believe, been thrice very fully expressed as to the propriety of these measures. Situated as we are in an open country, capable of being attacked at any moment, it is considered prudent to adopt the best means of defence in our power to prevent a surprise. The numerous families now settled at this thriving seat of commercial enterprise, render it all-important that we should not be subjected to a continual state of alarm from the disturbed state of the country, either by Insurgents or Imperialists, or the marauders that are sure to precede and follow in the neighbourhood of both parties.

Last week and previously, we published documents, that showed that so far from the Chinese local authorities being able to defend the foreigners resident in this country—these very authorities sought for help and succour from foreign nations to crush the movements of the insurrectionists.

We have already stated our conviction that we have nothing to do with the internal policy of this country,—until circumstances transpire, calling for interference, from considerations of the highest moment to an enlightened and humanizing policy—such as no nation deeply interested in the permanent welfare of a people with whom they are extensively connected in commerce and political relations, and greatly also in endeavouring to overthrow the intense darkness of idolatry that paralyzes all improvement in their religious creed—until, we say, the combined importance of these several considerations induces Western nations to aid one or other party, for the benefit of the Chinese nation at large, and not for any particular section or ruler swaying the destinies of a people, in opposition to their just and inalienable rights.

There cannot be the slightest shadow of doubt that the present dynasty obtained the empire by fraud and violence, and has carried it on by a shameless system of bribery and corruption.—If the united intelligence and right feeling of the present generation is arrayed against the ruling power, we believe, it will ultimately triumph—for the continued successes of the adverse party could never have been achieved, unless their movement had been sustained by a common feeling of desire that it should succeed, on the part of the people of the provinces through which the Insurgent army has passed;—or the imperial government has become so effete as to be unable to organise any efficient, however numerous force, to withstand the vigorous onslaught of their opponents.

If we are to judge from the motley array of ill or rather un-disciplined rabble that accompanied H. E. *Woo*, Taoutae, on his recent Sunday parade,—little success can be expected to attend the efforts of such unorganised troops. The very ignorance of modern tactics displayed by the imperialists, and in which the insurgents seem partially skilled, appears to have given the latter considerable advantages over the troops of the Tatsing dynasty. We understand also the former are much more efficiently armed.

Under such circumstances we are particularly solicitous that the courageous, not to say knight-errant enterprise of a talented member of this community, should meet with every success in achieving the object of the mission he has undertaken. It is a highly honorable sacrifice of time and every tie thus to brave the lion in his lair and seek, at all hazards, to become acquainted with the existing state of things in the interior. We bid him god-speed, and may he quickly return amongst us having fully accomplished the object he has in view, and be enabled by his zeal and promptitude to direct the future diplomacy of his country, and aid foreign nations also, in the arduous struggle they may yet have to adopt, in order to promote the best interests of civilization, and commerce, and Christianity in the East, and thereby earn undying laurels to adorn his own brows throughout future ages.

It is farther satisfactory to learn that he proceeds in his private capacity and without any official character—in which he could not with propriety have been sent to the rebel camp; and we have elsewhere endeavoured to show, in replying to our correspondent *R*, that the skilful manœuvring of the Taoutae has already involved foreigners in apparent support of the present dynasty, when alone neutrality or at most self-defence was intended.

Last week we gave an implied promise to notice the communication of our correspondent "*R*," who is "sure, if the sense of the foreign community were taken it would be found that a large majority concurred," in deprecating the views expressed in our previous issue of "the policy of Sir George Bonham and the plans of the American Minister."

The conclusion at which he arrives is "Let us rather do nothing than do wrong;" and to this text we must confine ourselves, for to trace him through the tortuosities of his argument (?) would require more space than we are inclined to bestow on a partizan writer, who in his zeal to laud Sir George Bonham and decry Colonel Marshall, has overlooked two important facts,—1st, That he himself admits the only charge we brought against Sir George Bonham,—of being a passive looker-on; and 2d, That we did not approve of the only step known to have been taken by the American Minister, the very scope and tendency of our remarks being to question the wisdom of his proceeding in the *Susquehanna* to Nanking at a conjuncture when the evils likely to ensue were in our opinion such as ought not to have been risked for the improbable accomplishment of the presumed objects of the expedition.

While such was the prevailing import of our remarks, the allusion to Sir George Bonham's passiveness was merely incidental. Common report attributes energy and self-reliance to Colonel Marshall—experience has shown that they are not Sir George Bonham's distinguishing features; and as "*R*" tells us that "the representatives of England and America have reason to know that they may be called upon hereafter to give an account of the performance of a grave duty," should both have to report that they have done nothing to assist or inform their countrymen or disabuse the minds of the Chinese, and have wasted a rare opportunity of bettering foreign relations with China, it may be said of the one that he had the means without the will to use them, and of the other that he had the will without the means to give it effect.

"Let us rather do nothing than do wrong." Nobody will deny that this is a very respectable sentiment, and an especial favourite with incapables. It is used by "*R*" in contrasting Sir George Bonham's systematic inaction with the first overt act of Colonel Marshall. We have expressed disapprobation of both, while "*R*" puts himself forward as the advocate of the former; but we fear the public already have some misgivings that neither the praise nor the blame has been very discriminative.

[In his attempt to reach Nanking in the *Susquehanna*, the U. S. Commissioner was unsuccessful, and the result has not been simply futile, but positively injurious, by placing Americans in a false position, and enabling the Taoutae to take credit, as he has done, with his own government for having despatched a gigantic war-steamer for the extermination of the rebels, while to the people it is a proof that foreigners have taken part with the existing government against them.] But had the *Susquehanna* actually reached Nanking, so as to bring Colonel Marshall within reach of the insurgents, he would have endeavoured to dissipate the impression that his intentions were hostile; and, whether or not he would have been able to find a Viceroy to receive his credentials, his going to Nanking with that purpose, as provided for in the Treaty, might have been productive of very beneficial effects, in correcting mistakes and obtaining information of great importance both politically and commercially, the want of which up to this hour is not very creditable to either of the Plenipotentiaries.

[But while we are as ready to admit the evils of that failure as any one, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that Sir George Bonham, who is praised for doing nothing because he might do wrong, has been unconsciously brought into such a position, that, notwithstanding the studied reserve of his reply, through the Consul, to the application for local protection against the insurgents, he has since played the Taoutae's game in a manner which will probably better serve Samqua's ends, than even an explicit declaration against the insurgents. By lying reports, which no one was able to test, and a clumsy device, which could only have succeeded with Outside Barbarians, he has excited their fears and inveigled Sir George into committing himself. Amongst competent judges the impression is almost universal, that the document denouncing "stinking foreigners," was spurious, and manufactured, or at least interpolated, by the Taoutae, for the purpose of inciting foreigners against the rebels, an end it served instantly and to an extent that must have exceeded the fondest expectations of that worthy. Measures of defence were instantly adopted with the sanction of the Plenipotentiary, and under the immediate influence of H. B. M.'s Consul, the ships of war were appointed to stations in the river—volunteers were enrolled—and forts and trenches were formed to protect the rear of the foreign settlement.

Having joined the gallant corps under Captain Tronson, it is not to be supposed we could "raise a smile at its expense," or speak disparagingly of the other warlike operations, as our worthy Consul insinuated at the meeting on the 12th, a brother editor finds it "easy" to do; but we are not the less impressed with the belief that the Taoutae has contrived to play with our fears, and make political capital out of our preparations. By his supposed authority, and in defiance of the owners, we have cut through private property in corn-fields and burial-grounds—through him we have been provided with labourers to dig trenches—from him we have even obtained the carriages on which the guns to defend them are mounted—and he has done us the honour to inspect the works in full dress, and publicly express his approval.

[These proceedings sanctioned, if not devised, by Sir George Bonham, are probably better calculated than the attempt with the *Susquehanna* to implicate foreigners, and serve the main purpose of the Taoutae; for while he is thus enabled to aggrandize himself with his own government and people, he will have little difficulty in persuading the rebels that the Outside Barbarians are their declared enemies; and, in the face of a formal remonstrance from the British officials, the Taoutae has actually issued a proclamation giving that explanation of our military preparations.

We are thus enabled to set ourselves right with "*R*," and his "majority," by retracting our charge against Sir George Bonham of being "a passive looker-on;" for in the estimation of the Taoutae, we feel persuaded, he is considered to be to him at least as useful as the American Plenipotentiary; and both of them may in due time have the honour of being reported to his Celestial Majesty as "tolerably obedient."]

Earthquake.—After the partial subsidence of the alarms which have aroused our generally soporous community to an unparalleled degree of activity which has been expended variously according to the different tempers and fancies of the Residents in the formation of redoubts and volunteer corps, a new and probably more serious cause of disturbance occurred on the evening of the 14th and afternoon of the 15th instant, in the shape of three shocks of an earthquake. The first shock which commenced about 11.13 P.M. and lasted about a minute and a-half was certainly the most severe of the three—and was succeeded by a second and weaker one at 11.33. Much discussion has arisen as to the comparative severity of this and the former earthquake in December last. We will therefore content ourselves by giving our own impression on the subject and the more general opinion as far as we have been able to ascertain it. It would appear that in the present instance the undulation proceeded from SSW. to NNE., and had more of a vibratory character, while in December it seemed to be shorter in duration and more of an upheaving of the earth. The direction in which the undulation travels is always a subject causing great difference of opinion—in this instance we ascertained its course by examining a glass of fluid which had been standing untouched for some time, and found it thrown up and moistening the NNE. side.

Considerable damage was done among the European compounds, at one place a wall to the length of about 45 feet was thrown down; at another a chimney providentially falling outwards descended through the verandah roof, while at a third the outer wall of a house was separated to the extent of some inches from the adjoining wall—much damage of a minor character, such as the falling of mouldings and plaster also occurred.

The shock of the following day at 12.28 P.M. was of much less severity.

A remarkable phenomenon perhaps not generally known to Europeans in Shanghae, is said to occur after each successive quake in the shape of a substance closely resembling an animal hair exuded by the earth and found in numbers on the surface, and the natives may be seen after the subsidence of their fears resorting to grassy spots for its collection. For the truth of the foregoing fact we are not prepared to vouch but need not be astonished when we consider that it is gravely stated that several waters at certain seasons both in Ireland and America are capable of transmuting after a few days the hair from a horse's mane or tail into eels!

A slight shock was also felt this morning a little after 3 A.M.

Shanghae, 11th *April*, 1853.

To the Committee of Co-operation.

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit to you the following Resolution carried unanimously at a Meeting of the Shanghae Volunteers held this day, and to request that you will take the same into consideration.—I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

G. S. SPRECKLEY,
Chairman.

Resolution.—That fewer volunteers having come forward than might have been expected, the Chairman be requested to write to Committee of Co-operation to call upon the community generally to join the Corps without delay as the muster roll will be closed on Saturday, the sixteenth instant, at noon.

Shanghae, *April 14th*, 1853.

Sir,—With reference to my letter to you of the 13th inst., acknowledging the receipt of your's of the same date conveying copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of the British Local Volunteer Corps, I am authorized by the Committee of Co-operation to state that after the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Foreign Residents of Shanghae held on the 12th inst., to unite the whole foreign Community in such measures of general defence as might be deemed requisite the Committee would suggest the re-organization of the Volunteer Corps under the following muster roll:—

1st, To be called the Shanghae Local Volunteer Corps.
2d, That any gentleman enrolling cannot unroll himself without the sanction of his Consul.
3d, That the Volunteers do assemble for the purpose of learning the elementary portion of Drill at such times and places as the Commanding Officer may think fit.
4th, That on enrolling himself the Volunteer will select whether he belong to the Mounted Vidette (it being understood that they are intended for night duty) or the Infantry.

With these changes the Committee believe you would receive considerable addition to the Corps and they beg to assure you of their utmost efforts with the whole Community to carry into effect the spirit of your Resolution.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM HOGG,
Chairman of Committee of Co-operation.

To G. S. Spreckley, Esq.,
Chairman of a Meeting of the British Local Volunteer Corps.

Shanghae, 15*th April*, 1853.

Sir,—Your communication dated the 14th instant, was received by me this afternoon, and made known to the members of the British Local Volunteer Corps at evening drill.

I am requested by the Commander to inform you that the alterations in the name and enrolment clauses of the above Corps suggested in your letter, have been agreed to by a large majority of the Volunteers present, and will be forthwith carried out.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. S. SPRECKLEY.

To Wm. Hogg, Esq.,
Chairman of the Committee of Co-operation.

Shanghae, 16*th April*, 1853.

CIRCULAR.

The Committee of Co-operation beg to circulate for general information, a correspondence having reference to the enrolment of volunteers, and they trust that all Members of the Community will now come forward and join the Corps under the present muster roll.

Wm. Hogg, *Chairman*, Edw. Cunningham, J. Skinner, Henry H. Kennedy, T. C. Beale,	Committee of Co-operation.

Minute *of Proceedings at a Public Meeting of British Subjects, held at H. M.'s Consulate Shanghae, 8th April*, 1853.

Rutherford Alcock, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, in the Chair.

Mr. F. H. Hale, was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman opened the Meeting stating that he had been led to convene it from the nature of the information recently received respecting the progress of the Insurrection;—Nanking and Chinkeang-foo both had fallen, of this there was no doubt. Between the main body of the Insurgents therefore and this place, there was no longer any obstacle to interfere with their rapid approach but distance; and that was so trifling, with free water communication, that they might be here and in large force at any moment. Resistance either at Soochow or any less important place on the way was out of the question; even had we not credible information that ransom had already been offered by the inhabitants. Under these circumstances it was very natural that some anxiety, if not alarm, should be felt by the Foreign Residents; many had families on the spot and all had property and important interests at stake; property indeed to a vast amount. He desired then to meet them, not only to remove any unnecessary alarm by [illegible]

been found [illegible] progress and [illegible] of the [illegible] Force [illegible] which [illegible] who [illegible] evidence [illegible] British [illegible] in the event of [illegible] commencing an [illegible] whole [illegible] therefore [illegible] sity of sound [illegible] moment. [illegible] sent critical [illegible] cipated. The [illegible] of the Insurrection [illegible] had been able to [illegible] Despatches [illegible] to H. M.'s Plenipotentiary at the beginning of the month, to give information leaving no doubt in His Excellency's mind as to the necessity for making immediate provision to meet the very dangers with which they now were menaced. The community were however indebted in no small degree to the promptness with which a Clipper was sent down at his request by one of the Firms here with confidential Despatches for Hongkong, for the speedy arrival of the important aid in the shape of War Steamers. Had those Despatches arrived a day later, H. M.'s Steamer *Hermes* would have been on her way to the Straits, and orders had already been sent for the departure of the *Lily* from the station. With the Naval Force now in the Harbour however any danger with which the community might be threatened was greatly lessened; and indeed the greatest danger now to be anticipated could only arise by fault of their own; namely, by allowing themselves to be taken by *surprise*, or wholly unprepared, either for resistance or retreat. It was against this danger he chiefly desired to guard them; and he hoped before they separated such measures would be resolved upon as might effectually secure them from any evil of that kind. No doubt the Senior Officer of the British Naval Force here would do his part to protect both life and property; there could be as little doubt in the mind of any then present that it was the anxious desire of H. M.'s Plenipotentiary, who had lost not a moment in coming to the spot with all the available force at his command, to adopt whatever measures might best secure that end; and for himself he desired not only to give them this assurance, but to remove obstacles, if any should exist, to a hearty and perfect co-operation on all sides. While the Naval Authorities on the one hand, and the civil on the other, were each in their several spheres doing what lay in their power to guard against injury either to life or property:—the Residents themselves he was sure, were not disposed to be idle. He understood indeed that the expediency of organizing a Volunteer Corps had already been under consideration. In the event of a measure of this nature being contemplated, and any question arising as to the sanction and co-operation of the Civil Authorities, he was instructed to state that H. M.'s Plenipotentiary saw no objection whatever to the step, but on the contrary, he would be very glad to promote the formation and efficiency of such corps by every means in his power. He also had the pleasure of stating that he had received an offer of assistance from Captain Tronson of the 2nd Fusilier Bengal Army, who had requested him to say his services were entirely at their disposal; either for the organization and drilling of a Volunteer Corps, or for purposes of general defence. He, the Chairman, would venture to throw out one suggestion however, before any step was taken, namely; that all who contemplated entering the corps should bear in mind that the one absolute condition of such a service, was the subordination of private to public interests; and the consequent necessity of each member giving up his liberty of individual action. Every Volunteer must be prepared to receive the orders of his officer and strictly abide by them; nor once enrolled, should it be optional to retire from the Corps so long as the emergency to which it would owe its existence might last. Those who felt any hesitation in so committing themselves would do well not to enroll. He would now suggest as the immediate business of the meeting that they should take into consideration the expediency or otherwise, of forming a Volunteer Corps from among the British residents.

It was moved by Mr. Spreckley seconded by Mr. Matheson, and carried.—

That the British Residents at Shanghae form themselves into a local Volunteer Corps.

The Chairman suggested that Captain Tronson would perhaps be good enough to state to the Meeting what kind of organization; and the nature of the drill, it would be advisable to give the Corps.

Captain Tronson stated that only very simple and elementary drill should be attempted; to teach every man to know his right from the left, with other simple exercises was all that would be requisite. He conceived such a corps might be very valuable both in covering guns and in the performance of Vidette duty, to give timely notice of the approach of any force, especially at night, for which purpose there might be a certain number of mounted Volunteers.

It was proposed by Mr. Spreckley seconded by Mr. Shearman, and carried.—

That Captain Tronson be requested to take the command of the Local Corps to be formed, and be further requested to draw up such rules as he might think necessary for the organization of the same.

After some observations as to the preliminary arrangements for enrolling Volunteers, Captain Tronson proposed that a muster roll should at once be prepared. Such conditions of service as might be deemed essential, to form the heading, and any of those present might enter their names without further delay.

In accordance with this suggestion a Form for Muster Roll was prepared with the following heading which was read from the chair.

Muster Roll of British local Volunteer Corps.

1st.—That any gentleman enrolling cannot unroll himself without the sanction of H. M. Consul.

2nd.—That the Volunteers do assemble three times a week for the purpose of learning the elementary portion of Drill at such hours as the commanding officer may think fit.

3rd.—That on enrolling themselves the Volunteer will select whether he belong to the Mounted Vidette (it being understood that they are intended for night duty) or the Infantry.

A considerable number of those present at once inscribed their names; and after some explanatory remarks from Captain Fishbourne, the Senior Naval Officer, as to the measures of defence he might deem it expedient to adopt, and the general defensibility of the position, thanks were voted to the Chairman and the Meeting was dissolved.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Chairman.

Minute *of Proceedings of a Public Meeting of the Heads and Representatives of British Firms at Shanghae convened by H. B. M.'s Consul on the 9th April, at the British Consulate.*

Rutherford Alcock, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul in the Chair.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that he had convened a Meeting of the Representatives of British Firms at the Port, in order to consult with them as to certain measures affecting the security of life and property within the limits of the British settlement. No further intelligence of any moment had been received from the North, except the certain assurance that two days before, the Insurgents were not at Soo-chow, and to all appearance they had not advanced Southwards down the Grand Canal since the taking of Chin-keang-foo. There were rumours of a Mongol army being in the neighbourhood of Nanking. Whether true or not, in all probability some days must elapse before any advance would be made by the Insurgents, which was certainly not to be regretted as our preparations were scarcely yet made for any hostile movement on their part. It had also been rumoured that a body of Insurgents had advanced as near to them as *Cading* some thirty miles off, but he did not believe there was any foundation for the report. [The Proclamation of "*Lo* the commander of the Land and Sea forces" and "*Hwang* the Commissary General" recently received here if *authentic*, of which he the Chairman had also serious doubts, gave the first indication of the policy or feelings of the Insurgent Chiefs as to Foreigners. Certainly if true, it would behove the residents to look to their means of defence.] But after all, as he had stated at the last Meeting, what was most to be feared was a *surprise*. If prepared for the attack of an enemy, he had faith in English blood, and did not believe any rabble army at the command of either Insurgents or Imperialists, could drive the residents from this settlement by a *coup de main*. What might be ultimately the issue of an attack from a large force if long persevered in might be another matter: but at least they could easily put themselves in a position, to resist any effort such enemies could make, to drive them from their houses and property upon a first attack. It was the desire of H. M' Plenipotentiary by the aid of the Naval Forces, to defend the property of British subjects here as long as defence was possible. Under these circumstances he had to propose that before the meeting separated, those present should nominate a small working committee (the smaller the better for executive purposes) to represent them, which might be styled a "Committee of Public safety" or by any other name, to enter into communication with H. M. Consul and Senior Naval Officer; and as the Representatives and nominees of the British community to take whatever measures might prove necessary for the defence of the settlement, by providing labour and materials for the construction of batteries, breast works &c., and generally, to co-operate with the civil and military authorities for the Public safety.

Capt. Fishbourne entered into some details explaining the line of defence he intended adopting, the position of his outposts and of a permanent battery for the protection of the back of the settlement.

It was then proposed by Mr. Langley seconded by Mr. MacCulloch and carried.—

That T. C. Beale, H. Kennedy, W. Hogg, and J. Skinner, Esqrs., should form a "Committee of Co-operation."

The Chairman thought it should be well understood that one principal duty of the Committee would be to co-operate with the naval Authorities in providing the labour and materials necessary for defensive field works. Another to remove obstacles and facilitate generally, in concert with the civil and military authorities, all measures required for the security of the settlement. The smallness of their number would render communication and action easy, whereas with the body of residents in times of danger or confusion this might be difficult. But looking to the responsible position they would occupy as the nominees, and in that sense the Representatives of the community, they should not only possess the confidence of those by whom they were nominated; but feel certain they would be supported during their efforts, and ultimately indemnified for any expence they might incur in the conscientious discharge of the duties devolving upon them.

No further business having been brought forward, thanks were voted to the Chairman and the Meeting was dissolved.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Chairman.

Minute *of proceedings of a Public Meeting of Foreign Residents at Shanghae held at H. B. M.'s Consulate, on the 12th April,* 1853, *pursuant to notice signed by the Consular Representatives of Foreign Powers.*

Rutherford Alcock, Esq., in the Chair.

Present—C. de Montigny, Consul of France.
D. B. Robertson, H. B. M.'s Consul.
Wm. Hogg, Hamburgh Consul.
E. Cunningham, Vice-Consul U.S.A.

Captains Fishbourne and Ellman, R.N.—Captain Tronson, 2d Fusiliers—Messrs. Medhurst, Arthur Smith, Edan, Langley, Macandrew, Connolly, Platt, Shortrede, Medhurst, Jr., Shearman, Dow, Norton, Baylies, Fearon, McClatchie, Milne, D. Potter, Watson, Broughall, Bennetts, Wills, L. Macandrew, Ross, Taylor, Carpenter, J. Sillar, T. Sillar, Ullett, G. Thorburn, Skinner, Strachan, William Potter, Withington, Brine, Maitland, McLeod, Bankier, Watson, Muirhead, Robinson, Halton, C. Smith, Fogg, Hall, Helbling, Dallas, Waters, Pike, Odell, Dimier, Lockhart, Wylie, Matheson, Fegen, Lyle, Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Jamsetjee Bazenjee, Gorabjee Framjee, Dossabhoy Byramjee, Saporjee Bomanjee, Bent, J. Bowman, Kennedy, Booker, Pearcy, Head, Richards, Mackenzie, Murray, Wm. Thorburn, Hargreaves, Fincham, Spreckley, Foster, Jordan, Wrigley, Huttleston, D. Mahommed, Aderjee Sapoorjee, Suliman David, Sumsooden Moerey, Shaik Husson, Ladha Tarmohomed, Sorabjee Framjee, F. H. Hale, &c., &c.

H. B. M.'s Consul having been requested to take the chair, opened the proceedings of the Meeting by stating the object for which it had been convened in the terms of the Circular "to take into consideration the best means of uniting the whole Foreign Community in such measures of general defence as under existing circumstances may be deemed necessary."

The Chairman observed that aware how many then present had to prepare their letters for the *Iona* to-day, he would only detain them while he made a few very brief remarks. There could be among Foreigners at Shanghae no divided National interests:—such was his firm conviction. It was the more essential therefore that there should be no divided action in measures of defence. Whatever tended to isolate or divide one nation or one individual from another, in the present conjuncture, by so much lessened the power of the whole. Whatever differences of individual Interests there might be; as regarded the welfare and security of Foreigners resident at that place, they could only be considered as one family in connection with the Chinese among whom they lived; and who had little in common with them. In this view he had to state to the meeting what steps had already been taken for the general security by the British, in order that the efforts of all the Foreign Community might be combined. On the 8th instant, it having been conveyed to him that a very general [illegible] afford them every facility, and by calling a Public Meeting to show the readiness of the civil authorities to sanction and promote, any well advised measures for the protection of their interests. At that meeting accordingly resolutions were passed to organise such a body. On the following day the Senior Naval Officer, who had already begun to make active preparations for the defence of the settlement, came to him with requisitions for labour, materials, &c., to throw up field-works and batteries: and it seemed to both desirable, that there should be some more ready means of communicating with the community, and ensuring their prompt and effective co-operation in such works; than Public Meetings afforded. He called a meeting, therefore, without delay of the heads of British Firms. The following day being Sunday, there was no time for consultation with his colleagues or for concerting any more general measures; and he proposed to them that they should nominate a working committee. This was done, and they already owed much to the earnest and prompt exertions of that body. He was happy also to know that, rightly appreciating the spirit in which they had been nominated, they had in a great degree anticipated the course now taken, by obtaining the co-operation of American Firms in the subscription of Funds, &c. He had now only to suggest that the proceedings of the former meeting and the acts of the committee should be adopted and sanctioned by those present; and in order to remove even the appearance of any exclusive nationality in these; That an American Citizen be added to the committee. As Mr. Beale one of the original number, had it appeared declined acting, some other name might be substituted. He would venture to go further, and not only suggest that an American should be added, but recommend that the selection should fall on Mr. Cunningham as one whose energy and ability was generally appreciated, and whose fitness therefore the community would rightly estimate. He would only observe in conclusion that no doubt it might be easy for those who had no interests in the place, or who were ignorant of the true nature of the circumstances, to raise a smile at their expense; and to treat all they were now doing as a work of supererogation. But to any and all such criticisms there was one very satisfactory answer. Whether the Rebels, if rebels they were to be called, would come in any force to Shanghae,—whether if they came, it would be with hostile or with friendly intention,—were questions which he firmly believed no one in the place, high or low, had any knowledge to enable him to decide. It was altogether uncertain what might be the future movements or designs of the Insurgents. So far from this uncertainty however being a reason for sitting down with their hands before them, idly waiting the issue; he for one thought it the strongest argument they could have, for being prepared to meet the possible, not to say the probable contigency of having very shortly and without further warning to defend not only Treaty rights all important as they were, but property and trade to a large amount. There was a Foreign Trade connected with this Port of some £25,000,000 Sterling; and these were not interests merchants could allow to be lightly perilled, or be backward in defending, for the sake of any comparatively trifling inconvenience or expense.

Mr. Caldecot Smith, stated in reference to Mr. Beale and the Chairman's observations that Mr. Beale's refusal to act had arisen solely from his reluctance to join in a measure which did not emanate from all the Foreigners connected with the settlement, but that he was quite ready to act on the Committee if that objection were removed.

The Chairman suggested after Mr. Smith's explanation that the Committee should remain as originally constituted with the exception of an additional member: there could be no doubt that the Foreign community would very gladly avail themselves of Mr. Beale's services in that capacity.

M. de Montigny stated that although the material interests he had to defend at this place were not large, and his attendance might therefore have been dispensed with, he was happy in the opportunity of assuring the Foreign Residents, that he viewed the interests Political and Commercial of all Foreign States at this place so thoroughly identified, that he would gladly join them in any measures of defence for the common protection; and he could answer for Captain De Plas' readiness with all the force under his command to defend their common rights. He hoped daily for the arrival of the *Capricieuse*, in which case he could congratulate them on having a still more powerful force to join heartily in any concerted measures of defence. Self defence was the undoubted right of all mankind; antecedent to Political or any other rights; and this was what they were now called upon to provide for, by all the available means at their disposal.

The Rev. Dr. Medhurst, observed that as many of those present had not attended the previous meetings it might be desirable if the proceedings of the meeting nominating the Committee of co-operation were read for their information.

The minutes of proceedings of the meeting of the 9th April were then read by Mr. F. H. Hale the Secretary.

After which it was proposed by Mr. Langley seconded by Mr. D. Potter, and carried unanimously.

That this meeting do adopt the proceedings of the Public Meeting held on the 9th instant, at the British Consulate, and that it may be clearly the act of the whole Foreign community, a Citizen of the United States should be added to the Committee nominated on that day; that *three* shall form a quorum, and be empowered to co-operate generally with the Civil and Naval Authorities of all Foreign States represented at the Port, in the adoption of such measures of defence for the whole settlement and of the Foreign Residents generally, as may be found necessary; that they be empowered to act in the name and on behalf of all the Foreign Residents at Shanghae; and that Mr. Cunningham be requested to act as a member of the Committee.

Mr. A. G. Dallas, desired to bring under the notice of the meeting the details of a proposition to convert their present temporary defences into a permanent line, from which the whole community might derive benefit hereafter, not only in continued security but in facilities for exercise and recreation. He then read from a paper the following statement of particulars.

"With reference to the present aspect of affairs in China, there is little reason to hope, whichever of the contending parties may obtain the ascendancy—that any future Government will ever be consolidated on its former peaceful basis: In preparing ourselves to meet the present emergency, would it not be well to organize our defences in such a manner as to be permanently useful, ready to be availed of in times of trouble and advantageously at all times? I would suggest the propriety of enclosing the whole settlement within a ring fence, protected by a road, ditch, and embankment; thus affording ready access for men, horses or guns to any one point, in case of danger—and forming at all times a pleasant walk or ride. To effect the above objects it would only be necessary to select a line from the Yang-kin-pang to the Soo-chow creek and I would suggest one from Taylor's bridge to the second Ice-house on the Soo-chow creek. A paved road and ditch already exist along the greater part of this line, and a very moderate outlay for labour and compensation to Chinese would convert it into a carriage road, with a ditch and embankment on one side. From the Ice-House to the bridge near the Ferry there is no obstacle to the easy formation of a wide [illegible] good opportunity to get rid of the block of Chinese Houses in the neighbourhood of Mr. Fogg's store, for which purchasers have long since been ready to pay ample compensation to the proprietors. The line thence to Taylor's bridge is readily and easily susceptible of improvement."*

It was suggested that Captain Fishbourne should give his opinion as to the expediency or feasibility of such a line of defence in reference to, and in connection with, that on which he was already engaged.

Captain Fishbourne stated that in his opinion such an outer line of defences as had been described, would undoubtedly serve very materially to strengthen the inner and temporary line already traced. The temporary nature of the present works indeed might render it the more advisable at once to make provision for some of a more permanent character, since the interests at the Port might require protection long after the present emergency had passed. With such an outer line no regular organized troops could advance in column, they would necessarily be broken in getting over it, and the obstacle it would create might be very serious and lead to the defeat of an attacking force. For the present state of affairs the second and inner line was essential,—and would remain so even were the outer line completed tomorrow; but the two together would be much stronger than either could be alone.

Mr. Spreckley said he hoped that in the event of the proposition to commence an outer line being carried, which he thought very desirable, that nevertheless the second or inner line on which Captain Fishbourne was now engaged, would not under any circumstances be abandoned.

The Chairman observed that he thought the opinion just delivered by Captain Fishbourne was quite conclusive as to the necessity of maintaining the inner-line.

It was then proposed by Mr. A. G. Dallas, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, and carried unanimously.

That the meeting consider it desirable that some line of permanent defence be adopted in view of the helplessness of Chinese power to defend us, and that the Committee be empowered to act in the matter after due conference with Civil and Naval Authorities.

Mr. Langley suggested that some doubt might arise as to the expenses to be incurred, whether the Committee had a sufficient guarantee of indemnification? Some desultory conversation followed, after chich the Chairman observed that there could be no doubt the Committee were distinctly guaranteed by the proceedings of this meeting, from any loss in the conscientious discharge of the duties which had been assigned them.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting was dissolved.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Chairman.

PEKING GAZETTE,

2nd moon, 7th day, (March 16th, 1853.)

Denouncement of the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor of Keang-nan.

"Your majesty's slave 祥厚 Seang-how,* and his fellows, kneeling beg leave to report the misconduct of the viceroy (Luh), in surrendering important positions and losing favourable opportunities, whilst he on his own responsibility returned to the provincial capital, by which means the inhabitants were thrown into a state of alarm; also the misconduct of the lieutenant-governor (Yang), who without waiting for the imperial commands, on his own responsibility removed to Chin-keang-foo, by which means the defence of Nanking was rendered doubly difficult; this our report we respectfully transmit up to the capital, at the rate of 600 *le* a day, humbly submitting it to the imperial inspection.

"The imperial commands have been frequently sent down, inculcating the necessity of the most especial rigour and caution in the defence of Nanking, because it appeared that the rebels had some intention of proceeding eastward, and though the city of Nanking was large, the soldiers in defence of it were few. The walls of the city are 96 *le* in extent, and it became necessary to place cannon at intervals for its defence, as well as to appoint officers to guard the place: all which precautions were taken in conjunction with the lieutenant-governor Yang-wan-ting, the generals Fuh-choo-hang-a, and Tsow-ming-hoh, the treasurer of the province Ke-suh-tsaou, and the commander of the Manchow battalion stationed at Nanking, in order to provide against unforeseen occurrences. The imperial will was also requested, commanding Heang-yung and Ke-shen, to intercept and exterminate the rebels, which dispatch was also sent up to the capital at the rate of 600 *le* a day. But as the minds of the people of Keang-nan are very exciteable, and when there is anything the matter, reports are widely circulated, it became necessary to adopt the above measures as quietly as possible, that no disturbance might originate from them. For the last two months the walls of the city have been repaired with the utmost expedition; while powder and balls have been prepared, and provisions collected, in order to stand a seige. Able-bodied men have also been enlisted, and warlike implements manufactured; while proclamations have been repeatedly issued, pacifying the people; by which means the place has been kept in a state of comparative quietness. Who could have imagined, however, that the viceroy, Luh, because the general of the advanced guard Gnan-chang had been worsted in a skirmish with the rebels at Woo-heue, should have immediately put about his vessel, and returned eastward; pretending that it was necessary for him to come and defend the provincial capital; in the haste with which he retreated, he neglected to place troops at any one of the important posts in his way, disregarding the defence of both the cities of Gnan-k'hing and Hwuy-chow, and taking all the vessels of war and guns back with him; he also withdrew the soldiers destined for the defence of the eastern and western Leang hills, and Woo-hoo, with those which might have guarded the entrance to Nanking and Soo-chow by land. On the 18th day, of the 1st moon, (Feby. 26th), in the middle of the night, he arrived at the provincial capital in a single boat, and at daylight next morning entered the city; by which means he suddenly threw the gentry and people of the place into a state of alarm, which resulted in their hastily removing; and although two proclamations were issued to pacify them, it was found impossible to prevent their flight. We, your majesty's slaves, addressed a letter to the viceroy, reminding him that he was the great officer, imperially appointed for the defence of the upper part of the river and the extermination of the enemy, and ought therefore, with all imaginable despatch, to lead forward the vessels of war, and sail up the stream to attack the rebels; thereby shewing his regard for the inhabitants of the city, and allaying men's apprehensions; but his excellency remained quietly in his palace, and for three days returned no answer; which increased our apprehensions the more. In addition all to this, the lieutenant-governor Yang, insisted on borrowing a pretext that he must take charge of Chin-keang, and thus on his own responsibility left the city. We, your majesty's slaves, urgently remonstrated, and again intreated him to stay. The treasurer Ke, and his fellows, strove to detain him with tears, but the lieutenant-governor Yang on the morning of the 22nd, (March 1st), regardless of the fate of his country and neglectful of the important charge committed to his trust, with the utmost indifference, abandoned his post and decamped. This threw the people into still greater consternation, and the removals went on increasing. We, your majesty's slaves, conceive, that in endeavouring to resist an enemy from without, it is necessary first to keep all quiet within. At the present crisis, the first thing to be done is to unite firmly the people's minds, lest they desert us in the hour of necessity. If we allow them tumultuously to remove, the local banditti will take advantage of the occasion, and form combinations and conspiracies: thus before we have suppressed the disorders from abroad they will cause revolutions at home. But now while the governor and lieutenant-governor, are running like mice in different directions, being divided in their opinions as to what is necessary to be done, not knowing whether to advance or recede, the provincial city in the mean time is thrown into a state of confusion. Although this important and valuable position is guarded by well disciplined soldiers, who make the public interests their own, and feel a just exasperation against the common enemy, every one of them ready to rush forward in battle, and exert their utmost strength in behalf of the government; yet, as they are but few in number, when the enemy's fleet advances eastward, it becomes the more intensely necessary to guard the position with the utmost energy. We, your majesty's slaves, in addition to taking all necessary precautions for the defence of the city, in conjunction with the treasurer, the intendant, and other civil officers, together with the commandant of the Manchow battalion, arousing at the same time the courage of the soldiers, and tranquillizing the people, thus preparing for a bloody fight, with a determined resolution to exert every energy in the cause;—in addition to all this, we have deemed it necessary to report the misconduct of the above named viceroy Luh, who by surrendering important positions and losing favourable opportunities, whilst he retired on his own responsibility; and the above-named lieutenant-governor, Yang, who by inventing pretexts for going to Chin-keang, whilst he quitted the provincial capital without leave, and threw the whole population into a state of alarm,—thus opening as it were the door for the thieves to come in at, have both of them egregiously failed in their duty, and should any unforeseen calamities follow,† their crime will indeed be unpardonable. It becomes us, therefore, faithfully to report the above particulars, and request you majesty to command the board of punishments to enquire into and determine the punishment which is their due, as a warning to all. We also request the imperial commands that Heang-yung, Ke-shen and the rest, should immediately lead forward their troops towards Nanking, and intercept the rebels, by which means the insurgents will be exterminated, the city tranquillized, and this important position, on which the fates of both the northern and southern positions of the empire defend, be properly defended. We, your slaves, wait the imperial will with trembling anxiety. This despatch is sent forward at the rate of 600 le a-day."

The imperial will has been received saying, "It is recorded."

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* Tartar ministers, in addressing the emperor, always call themselves "slaves."

† At the date of the despatch the fall of Nan-king was not known.

Degradation and Confiscation of three Imperial Commissioners.

An imperial decree has been received to the following effect: 僧格林沁花沙納 Tsang-kih-lin-tsin-hwa-sha-na* reports the following cases of investigation and confiscation:—

"The degraded chancellor 賽尚阿 Sae-shang-a, who formerly in the camp at Kwang-se harassed the troops and wasted the revenue, for a length of time, without any beneficial results; the degraded viceroy of the two Kwang provinces 徐廣縉 Seu-kwang-tsin, who, after receiving from the above-mentioned the seals of office, was remiss in the management of military affairs, without marching against the enemy, so that the cities of Woo-ch'hang and Han-yang were successively lost; together with the degraded viceroy of the two Keang provinces, 陸建瀛 Luh-keen-ying, who, in leading on the troops to the defence of Kew-keang, allowed them after one engagement to disperse, and, neglecting the defence both of Kew-keang and Gnan-hwuy, suddenly returned to Nanking, so that the inhabitants of the provincial capital were thrown into a state of alarm,† after which the rebel fleet sailed down the stream of the Keang;—each one of the above criminals have committed offences of an unpardonable character. Therefore in addition to the confiscation of all their property and valuables found at their hotels in the capital, and the degradation of the son of Sae-shang-a, according to a decree already issued; let also the son of Seu-kwang-tsin, named Seu-huh-keaou, now a member of the board of war, and the son of Luh-keen-ying, named Luh-chung-han, also a member of the board of war, be both of them degraded from office. Moreover let the property belonging to Seu-kwang-tsin and Luh-keen-ying, both on their family estates and in their official residences, be all confiscated to Government. Respect this.

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* A Tartar.

† At the date of this dispatch the emperor was not aware of the fall of Nanking.

2nd moon, 11th day, (March 20th, 1853.)

The Emperor's Exhortation to his Officers.

A decree, written with the Emperor's vermillion pencil, has been received, exhorting his ministers and officers to guard against sloth and remissness.

"My exalted parent, the Emperor Taou-kwang, was profoundly benevolent and exceedingly gracious, enriching with his favours the whole of his vast dominions; but I, being entrusted with the important charge of the empire, have found it difficult to provide for the interests of his extensive territory, and have thus been filled with the intensest anxiety for the last three years. I reflect on the day when my exalted parent departed this life, how impressively he inculcated on me the important duty of consulting the interests of the country, and preserving the lives of the people: as all the officers who witnessed the solemn scene well know*. We think again of the present period, when the interests of the country are by no means in a favorable state, and the people are brought into the most afflictive circumstances; which leads us to reproach and blame ourselves, and to exert our utmost energies in scheming and calculating, but to little effect: does not this involve us in a most serious dereliction of duty, and constitute us the principal criminal in the whole empire! Throughout the court and the country, there are not wanting civil and military officers, who, manifesting fidelity and exerting their strength, look upon the interests of the country as those of their own family: but at the same time, there are not a few of the easy and self-indulgent, slothful and remiss, who think much of their rank and emolument, but pay no attention to the welfare of the state. We, although not laying claim to the title of an intelligent ruler, will at the same time not lay the blame unnecessarily upon our ministers and officers; but we just ask them, in the silent hour of the night to lay their hands upon their hearts, and see if they can allow themselves to rest satisfied with such a state of things; if they do not now reproach themselves most bitterly for their remissness, they will, at some future period, be involved in evils which they will not be able to remedy. We therefore publicly announce to all you officers, great and small, that if from henceforth you do not change your old habits, and if you pay no regard to this our decree, we are determined severely to punish you, according to the utmost rigour of the law, without allowing the least indulgence, or permitting rigour to be tempered by clemency; for the necessity of the present crisis demands it. Let us for a moment reason the matter with you; [illegible] interests of the country and the lives of the people have no connection with your personal or family affairs, do you not regard your own name and fame, in thus willingly becoming the faithless servants of the Manchow dynasty? Is not this very stupid? After all, the influence of reasoning may have little or no force with you, and you officers great and small may deem it too much trouble to acknowledge right principles, thinking that to deceive us, a single individual at the head of the state, is comparatively an easy matter; but pray lift up your heads on high, and think of High Heaven, intelligently inspecting all below, and see if there is not something to be dreaded *there*. A special proclamation. Respect this."

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* From the beginning of the decree to this point, as the emperor is speaking of himself in respect to his august father, he uses only the first person singular: from this to the end of the document, while addressing his officers, he uses the imperial "we."

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATED BY THE TAOU-TAE.

A flying dispatch from the magistrate of 句容 Keu-yung, states that on the 25th day of the 2d moon, (April 3d) near the several gates of Nan-king, and at the imperial tombs, the rebels had established their entrenchments. Under every half-moon battery, within a few feet of each gate, they had covered ways filled with gunpowder, the whole length of the gateway. Also all the houses, walls, doors, windows, and other things near the walls, both within and without the city, had been broken down; the roofs of the houses being taken off, and the upper stories filled with timber and stones, which were fastened in a certain way with cords, so as to be projected with violence: besides many other artful inventions, which were difficult to be understood.

At present the camp of the imperialists has been removed near to the provincial city, and on the afternoon of the 26th (April 4th) the rebel army endeavoured to storm their defences, which having been intimated to the officers in command, they spied with a telescope a body of several thousand of the enemy, coming forward like a parcel of ants. Immediately the imperialists opened an attack upon them, killed a hundred of the long and short-haired rebels, and captured about a score of them. Although this cannot be deemed a great victory, it is sufficient to blunt the edge of their courage. The day is now fixed for the advance of the grand army to the attack, and when they have succeeded in this, they have resolved to send a portion of the troops eastward.

It is reported that Chin-keang-foo fell on the 22d day of the 2d moon, (March 31st), and that the rebel army is still entrenched in that city. Their boats are anchored at 金山 Kin-san, above Chin-keang-foo. Yang-chow (north of the Yang-tsze-keang), has also been surrounded by their boats, and is in the greatest danger. The lorchas from Canton are all at 圌山關 Twan-san-kwan. These places being at some distance from Keu-yung, and no news having been received from Tan-too and Tan-yang,* we cannot be sure of the state of things there.

Dated at Keu-yung, 2d moon, 29th day,
(April 7th.)

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* Two places near Chin-keang.

The following letter from the acting viceroy of Keang-nan to the Taou-tae at Shang-hae reached this place on the 13th instant, and fell into our hands just before going to press:—

"Yang, imperially-appointed acting viceroy of the two Keang provinces, conveys the information that the imperial commissioner Heang-yung, together with Ke-shen, and Chin-kin-show,* have united their forces to the number of several myriads, and are advancing to the attack of Nanking. The rebel forces at Chin-keang-foo, and Yang-chow have been drawn back to the provincial city, to try a death-struggle with the troops coming against them. The vessels belonging to the rebels upon the river Keang have all been scattered: but the imperial commissioner Heang-yung, in a letter just received from him says, that it is absolutely necessary to have the assistance of war-steamers, in order to contend effectually with the foe, and with one blow sweep them from the face of the earth. I, the acting viceroy, am also of the same opinion; and have therefore long ago sent a communication to you the intendant of circuit at Shang-hae, to use the utmost despatch in the management of this affair, as is on record. The American square-rigged vessel† is now aground at 浪山 Lang-san; means must however be employed to get her off, and when the spring tides make at the full moon, she may advance up the river. But it is to be feared that she will not be in time to render effectual assistance. Now since the various nations have war-steamers at Shang-hae, you the intendant of circuit must use every argument for persuading them to come on to Chin-keang-foo, in order that with one effort the rebels may be exterminated. Do you the intendant, get the steamers immediately to come forward, no matter what country they belong to, and the enemy will be defeated as easily as taking a morning's meal. The rebels are merely an undisciplined mass, and cannot hold their position long: at the present time the troops from every quarter are encompassing them, and they are just like poor souls in the bottom of the frying-pan. There is no fear that our troops are not sufficiently numerous to cope with them. Let the various nations be immediately informed of this, that they may muster up courage and come forward, and no longer harbour doubts of success. The present opportunity must not be lost, but a time fixed for speedy operations, and I, the acting viceroy, fully expect that they will be successful. Let there be no delay."

Dated the 3d moon, 3d day, (April 10th.)

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* The viceroy of [illegible].

† The *Science* is here alluded to, but she has already returned to Woo-sung.

W. H. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chapped hands,	Gout,	Skin-diseases,
Burns,	Corns (Soft),	Glandular Swellings,	Scurvy,
Bunions,	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Sore-heads,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Piles,	Tumours,
Coco-bay,	Elephantiasis,	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Chiego-foot,		Scalds,	Wounds
		Sore Nipples,	Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, and 6*s.* each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

MANIFEST OF GENERAL CARGOES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1853.

Grey Shirtings,	111,300	pieces.
White Shirtings,	34,462	,,
Woollens,	1,729	,,
	2,313	changs.
Long Ells,	3,800	pieces.
Camlets,	290	,,
Imitation Camlets,	360	,,
Lastings,	200	,,
Fancy Cottons,	2,870	,,
Colored Cotton,	1,250	,,
Dyed Cottons,	300	,,
Plain Cottons,	740	,,
Grey Cottons,	630	,,
White Cottons,	1,850	,,
Grey Drills,	1,550	,,
Printed Cottons,	8,950	,,
Chintzes,	2,800	,,
Velveteens,	130	,,
Velvets,	840$	
Muslins,	11	cases.
Buttons,	6	gross.
Tin Plates,	250	boxes.
Sheet Lead,	800	picul.

Memo: of Imports of British Cotton Goods at Shanghae, 1st January to 31st December, 1849 a 1852.

Kind.	1852	1851	1850	1849
Grey Shirtings,	1,288,000	1,131,583	710,563	806,788
White Do.,	216,000	377,262	371,031	334,579
Fancy, Colored & Prtd. Cottons	245,000	110,117	37,121	47,707
Total Pieces	1,749,000	1,608,962	1,118,715	1,189,074

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Planet, (viâ Hongkong), and Balmoral.
Liverpool.—Secret, Security, Eliza Moore, and Ashmore, Sir Henry Pottinger.
Bombay.—Eliza, and Lanrick.
Singapore.—Alceste, and Amoy.
Hongkong.—Audax, Island Queen, Minna, and Nymph.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr. 14	Benjamin Heape	B. bark	261	Hodgson	Port Phillip		Ballast	Shaw, Bland and Co.
,, 14	Uildia	B. bark	236	McCleeny	Cardiff		Coals	Birley, Worthington & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
April 9	Thomas W. Sears	A. ship	495	Osgood	Singapore	Ballast	Smith, King and Co.
,, 11	Iona	B. schr.	247	Dowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Benjamin Heape	752	Apr. 14	B. bark	261	Hodgson	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Cathaya	746	Mar. 29	B. ship	492	Winder	Shaw, Bland and Co.	London	Early
Countess of Winton	747	Mar. 29	B. bark	362	Crangle	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Eugenia	1	April 2	Chl. sh.	714	Faulke	Lindsay and Co.		
Gallego	274	April 2	A. bark	372	Elley	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Racer	266	Feb. 11	A. ship	1697	Steele	Order.		
Richard Allsop	275	April 1	A. ship	536	Kenny	Russell and Co.	Amoy & H'kong	—th Inst.
Sassoon Family		Mar. 7	B. brig	190	Dring	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Uildia	751	Apr. 14	B. bark	236	McCleeny	Birley, Worthington & Co.		
William the IV.			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

BRITISH, AMERICAN, & FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander
—*British*.—					
Lily,	Brig	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	Com. Sanderson.
Hermes,	Steamer	6	[illegible]	150	Com. E. G. Fishbourne.
Salamander,	Steamer	6	818	150	Capt. Ellman.
—*American*.—					
Susquehanna,	Str. F.-S.	9	2500	300	Capt. Buchanan.
—*French*.—					
Cassini,	Steamer	6		126	Capt. Plas.

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Bride	B. brig	179	Dobie	Cowasjee Pallonjee and Co.
Clown	B. brig	162	*Laid up*	F. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	487	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	466	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Glenlyon	B. bark	348	D'Bessche	F. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Masdeu	B. bark	386	Dunn	Cursetjee Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Sir Herbert Compton	B. ship	311	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	243	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Medley.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, lbs.
Secret,	Liverpool	212	Sep. 25	1,446,750	168,400	878		
Security,	Liverpool	303	Oct. 21					
Planet, (viâ H'kong)	London	421	Nov. 8	1,720,000			3,160	
Eliza Moore,	Liverpool	417	,, 24	2,575,100	264,960	240		
Ashmore,	Liverpool	612	Dec. 20	3,109,540	342,512	1,891	960	
Balmoral,	London	356	Jany. 1	2,265,487		840	250	
Sir Henry Pottinger,	Liverpool	334	,, 8	2,858,075	92,000			

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mucy and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	118	113,109	209,002	60,073	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,563	1,974,011	12,310,383	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503		33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095		137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	139,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,333

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49,	35,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,861,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	18,134
1850-51, in 114 ,,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,360,500	1,301,000	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	365,400	4,603,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,518
1851-52, in 114 ,,																Estimated	65,080,400	22,010
1851-52, ... {Increase, Decrease.																	1,327,000	1,492

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	*Congou and Souchong*	*H. Mucy and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,865	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,365,725	121,090	342,421	167,153	205,937	2,370,078	2,986,335	31
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	354,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,793,227	697,370	441,338	7,314,641	11,066,540	250
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	293

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mucy and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,312
United States,	24	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	293
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	13													1,800,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													600,000	
														57,675,000	20,631

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mucy and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool Piculs*	*Wool Bales*
In 5	Vessels,	1852	—July Total													1,470,903	4,777			
In 8	,,		Augt. ,,													3,893,632	5,363	3 cases		
In 9	,,		Sept. ,,													3,826,307	2,634			73
In 7	,,		Oct. ,,													4,263,745	2,090			47
In 9	,,		Nov. ,,													3,527,328	1,159		150	69
In 2	,,		Dec. ,,													836,000	93			
In 5	,,	1853	—Jany. ,,													2,539,065	2,372			30
In 7	,,		Feby. ,,													4,378,744	840			
																24,753,764	21,168	3 cases	150	216
Mar. 1	Thomas Royden,	891	London													981,065				
,, 1	Ennadale,	343	London													350,000				
,, 5	Bon Accord,	380	London													405,000	390			
,, 9	S. V. Given,	572	London													610,570	208			
,, 12	Duke of Portland,	533	London													559,100	133			
,, 19	Leopard,	300	Liverpool																	
,, 20	Erie,	475	London													235,800	283			423
,, 21	Cornelia,	700	London													750,000	29			
,, 25	Mary Shepherd,	625	London																	
,, 30	Geelong,	365	London													250,000	747			50
,, 30	Wm. Watson,	480	London													450,000				13
April 5	Carib,	434	Liverpool																	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk Piculs*	*Silk Piece Goods Pcs.*
In 1	Vessel,	1852	—July Total				6,100			6,100	237,500					237,500	243,600		
In 3	,,		Augt. ,,	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700					27,700	1,315,400	46.00	13,610
In 6	,,		Sept. ,,	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,000	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,325
In 9	,,		Oct. ,,	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400			29,400		223,800	4,710,900	8.60	10,725
In 10	,,		Nov. ,,	3,113,500	406,800	738,000	541,900	550,100	312,500	5,662,800	765,300			159,300		924,600	6,587,400	42.00	3,330
In 6	,,		Dec. ,,	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100			169,600		723,700	3,303,600	71.32	845
1853]	Total from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1852,			10,226,600	1,065,200	1,673,000	1,935,300	1,644,700	1,160,600	17,706,400	2,694,600			358,300		3,052,900	20,759,300	256.10	25,605
Jany. 2	Helena,	596	New York	243,600	30,000	113,900	24,300	50,100	16,300	478,600	110,400		4,900	11,000		126,300	604,900	15.91	900
,, 24	Comoro,	449	New York	285,200	42,900	38,200	28,500	48,600	27,400	471,800	1,900		1,000	32,000		34,900	506,700		2,600
Feb. 17	Mandarin,	776	New York	195,600	13,000	43,800	91,000	24,800	20,100	389,300	215,900					215,900	603,200	17.00	1,600
Mar. 9	Sea Witch,	907	New York	295,500		119,800	44,200	42,000	44,000	545,500	127,600					127,600	673,100		
,, 17	Fenelon,	394	New York	330,500	31,800	42,900	24,700	81,900	48,100	599,900	11,300					11,300	611,300		
April 2	Horatio,	460	New York																

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	Grand Total Pounds	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*
	In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,															2,786,878			
Mar. 1	Mohawk,	442	Sydney													229,000			
,, 17	Mary Montague,	320	Sydney																
,, 24	Pacifique,	392	Port Phillip													289,700			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Piece Goods*
	In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,																	
Jany. 8	Iona,	206	Hongkong													43,724	3,170	29 cases
,, 24	Water Witch,	279	Hongkong													48,717		
Feb. 19	Island Queen,	129	Hongkong													169,720		
,, 25	Dewan,	118	Woosung													71,893		
Mar. 2	Enterprise,	80	Woosung													34,920		
,, 3	Iona,	144	Hongkong													16,000		
,, 12	Samuel Russell,	975	Hongkong													34,848		
,, 25	Nymph,	106	Hongkong															
,, 27	Audax,	161	Hongkong															
,, 27	Radugs,	385	Hongkong															

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